VOLUME V NO. 649.

TELEGRAPHIC

Our Cable Dispatches. LIVERPOOL, September 17 .- James M. Hewitt, a ties unknown. HAGUE, September 17.—The forged note seized

yesterday, proved to be a Confederate bond. London, September 17 - Noon. - Bonds 70%. LIVERPOOL, September 17-Noon.-Cotton dull and unchanged; sales 8000 bales. Breadstuffs firm. LONDON, September 17-Evening.-Consols 945.

Bonds 73; Frankfort 761. Liverpoor, September 17-Evening.-Cotton closed quiet, Uplands 91d. Orleans 91d. Sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs closed steady. Corn ad- of incipient autumn; the dew drops glittering vanced 6d, making the advance 18d during the day; mixed Western 39s 6d. White 33d 6d. Pork glory; the choryopsis gaily nodding its golden 701. Rosin, common Wilmington 8s: medium 12s. Turpentine 28s. Manchester advices favorable for the ever beautiful pond fify, gracefully floating on goods and yarns.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, September 17 .- The attendance at Antietam is estimated at fourteen thousand. The Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maine, West Virginia and Maryland were present. Ex-Governor BRADFORD, the Orator of the day, concludes:

"Come peril to it (the Constitution) whence it may, from State rights or consolidation, let me, on this anniversary of its adoption, in the name of the men who made it, by the memory of the men who have died for it, upon the spot where blood has been so profusely shed for its behalf, appeal to you to protect, preserve and defend it." General Mulrond, Commissioner of Exchange

during the rebellion, has been appointed Collector of the Third District of Virginia. The Internal Revenue receipts to-day amount to

General Hancock will proceed to his department soon, making his headquarters at some healthy

SHERIDAN is expected shortly. CORNELIUS CABELL is strongly recommended, but not yet appointed, Collector of Customs for

locality.

Corpus Christi. The Commissioner of the Internal Revenue has recently rendered the following decision:

A printer is liable to the special tax as a manufacturer if the articles he prints exceed in value when printed one thousand dollars per annum. A printer is understood to be any person or firm whose business it is to take impressions from type or engraved surfaces upon paper or other materials. In determining the liability of printers to the special tax as manufacturers, the value of the articles of merchandize produced by them should. be alone taken into consideration. Amounts received for inserting advertisements in newspapers are not, therefore, so included. Pressing duties prevented General GRANT from visiting Antietam.

The Herald's special says: "In view of anticipated troubles with the President, there is a manifeat disposition on the part of the Radicals to cultivate GRANT."

Secretary SEWARD goes home from Antietam. New York News.

New York, September 17 .- GILL, GILLETT & Norrs, tea dealers, have failed, Indebtedness-

Disturbance in Augusta. AUGUSTA, September 17.-For some days there have been rows between the soldiers and the

freedmen. One negro is reported mortally and one soldier badly wounded. The freedmen threasened to attack the barracks last night, but no collision occurred. It is said the soldiers were the From New Orleans.

New Orleans, September 17.—General Mower, | all of which branches of rural economy her signs Brevet Maj. Gen. REYNOLDS to command the Gen. REYNOLDS is to establish his headquarters at San Antonio or Austin, until the fever shall have abated sufficiently at Galveston to render it safe to

There have been sixty-eight deaths for the twenty-four hours, ending at aix this morning; among them E. W. SHERBOURKE, special agent of the Treasury Department.

LEAVENWORTH, September 17.—The Indians have resumed hostilities on the Smoky Hill route, attacking several stage stations. They attacked a government train at Bunker Hill, killing two teamsters and wounding three. They captured one woman and three children, and stampeded all the stock. The teamsters subsequently recaptured the woman and children. White men, disguised as Indians, were among the attacking party. Two Indians were killed.

From Havana.

HAVANA, September 14.-The Press protests against SAINARE entering \$5,000,000 without the approval of Congress. The import duties have increased fifty per cent.

Sugar paralyzed. Exchange unaltered.

From Porto Rico. Posto Rico, September 14.—Seven hundred

troops arrived on the Sd. Two vessels, ordered for St. Thomas, are de

The Cuban Cable, The yellow fever is abating at the Tortugas.

officers are out of danger. Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, September 17.—The steamship Champion has arrived from Charleston.

NOON DISPATCH.

New York, September 17.—Stocks heavy at Board—a little better afterwards. Money easy at six per cent, Gold 1454. Exchange 9ja94. Bonds '62 1141; Virginia 6's, new issue, 50; Tennessee 6's, new issue, 65%. Flour a shade better for lower grades. Wheat 1c. better. Corn 1a2c. better. Rye quiet. Oats 1s2c. lower. Pork decidedly lower; W Mess \$24 15 to 24 50. Whiskey quiet. Cotton dull at 25 for Middlings. Turpentine firm at 60. EVENING DISPATOR.

Cotton lower; sales 600 bales, 241a25c. Flour active; State \$8 30a11; Southern \$10 25a13 75. Wheat active and better. Oats, Western 654a666c Pork dull and lower at \$24 31. Lard quiet. caries quiet and unchanged. Turpentine 60c.
Freights firm. Stocks stror; Money 6 per cent.
'62 coupons 11s2. Gold 144; Virginia 6's 49a50. Government sold gold to-day.

CINCINNATI, September 17.—Flour firm; in good demand. Corn quiet at \$1. Pork inactive at quite an institution. Some have very clean waiters, \$24 50. Bacon quiet; shoulders 142c.; clear sides and inviting-looking victuals. Their rates are 13a18èc. Lard 18èc.

BALTHORE, September 1 -Cotton and Conee unchanged. Flom, little doing and weak. Wheat firm. White Corn \$1.16; yellow \$1.20. Oats 62a56. Bacon in fair jobbing demand. Sugar closed active; Grocery brands 121s12; Whiskey unchanged. LOUISVILLE, September 17.—Flour firm; super-fine \$7 25. Corn, shelled \$1 10. Mess Pork \$25 25 a25 50. Bacon shoulders 15c.; clear sides 18%c. Lard 13dc.

WILMINGTON, September 17.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 54. Rosin firmer, at \$3 25a\$7 for common to window glass. Accounts from the interior are very unfavorable

NEW ORLEANS, September 17 .- Cotton-sales 50 bales, dull and lower; Low Middlings, 214c. Receipts in three days 964, against 531. Exports same time 458. Tobacco quiet and unchanged. Louisana Sugar-only a retail business; fully fair, 15ic: Cuba, very firm, Nos. 12 and 13, 12;a14;c. Molasses no Louisiana on the market. Cuba held at 55c. Flour-Rainy weather prevented operations; Single Extra, \$9 50: Choice, \$13 25. Corn quiet and firm at \$1 15a1 20. Oats firm at 75c. Pork

ON THE WING.

To the Editor of the Charleston Daily News : A recent trip to Barnwell and Orangeburg Districts, and some of the adjoining parts of the midneavy American trader, has suspended. Liabili- die country of the State, gave me a good opportunity of seeing for myself the state of the country, the condition co the crops, and the situation o affairs generally. Thinking that some of your readers may perhaps be in want of information or the same points that I was, I have thought I would take them into my confidence, and give them the

benefit of my observations. It It was a bright and glorious morning that saw us off on the South Carolina Railroad cars-the country all around redolent of the rich floral gifts gem-like on the delicate sky blue of 'the morning petals barely held in check by its sombre crest; every square yard almost of aqueous surface, lending a charm to what but for its presence would offer but few attractions to the scene; these, and a thousand other pictures of this interesting diorama, made the soul feel glad in escaping from town, glad to draw large and free inspiration from God's own great storehouse of nature. No season of the year offers greater diversity of colors in the sylvan landscapes than September and October. Departing summer still lingers, and reluctantly yields the field to her hardier brother. We have first glimpses of autumn; the fresh and delicate verdure of the one heautifully blended with the auburn tints of the other.

Along the railroad, as usual, since the war, I saw but few laborers. Many residences, formerly situated along the road, and destroyed during the war, have not been rebuilt. Here and there I noted an humble log cabin, with sometimes from ten to twelve embryo citizens of the colored persussion crowding to the door to see the cars pass. These, we were informed, are squatters, and to judge by the costumes of the afore named future citizens-much like the Georgia Major's-except ing the spur and the shirt collar-there must be great dearth of dry goods in the rural parts.

A noticeable feature all along the line of the railroad is the great number of small patches of rice, far more numerous than heretofore; and in most cases this "high land rice" looked very well; though, as one of our fellow passengers observed, there was nothing remarkable in the fact, as this year rice could have been planted on the top of the Alleghanies. He thought there was rain enough to have "flooded" it, even up there. As I am not a practical rice planter, I of course can give no opinion in the premises, indeed, I am not entitled to one; therefore cannot say with any certainty whether or not, rice might, could, would or should have been successfully cultivated this vear on top of the mountains.

I was glad, however, to see the attention paid to the "small industries," which these many little rice fields argue. It proves that our people are gradually taking more common sense views of farming, and beginning to learn also that growing cotton is not the chief end of man. Independence is better than cotton, and not subject to the fluctuations of the Liverpool market. It is comparatively easy for our farmers to produce almost everything they need within the limits of their own plantations. A few bales of cotton will then yield as much ready money as will be necessary for taxes, groceries. etc. Large fortunes are not made thus, it is true; but it is thus a substantial, useful, contented yeomanry is fostered, the only true and lasting sub-

stratum of prosperity to an agricultural State. In-stead of cotton—only cotton, and nothing but coton-we shall hereafter see on every well appointed farm crops of corn, potatoes, rice, oats, rye, wheat, barley, buckwheat, hops, tobacco; orchards and vineyards, meadows and pastures. Care will be given to the raising of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, in his order, assuming command continues in force the mining of the country, nor signs Brevet Maj. Gen. Retroits to command the will a failure of the corn crop threaten a famine. District of Texas, Brevet Brig. Gen. McKenzie, to command the sub-district of the Rio Grande. whereas, now all the eloquent persuasions of our agehts cannot induce them to come.

General Scorr, the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for South Carolina, was on the train on his way to a colored meeting to take place that day at Reeves' Station, and another a few days later at Indian Fields, not far from Branchville. These familiar talks of General Scorr to the freedmen, I believe, are very beneficial, as they correct misapprehensions on the part of the negroes. There have been so many irresponsible Radical emissaries through the length and breadth of the South, whose principal task ap-pears to be to inflame the evil passions of the colored people, and sow dissension and enmity between them and the white people, that it is commendable in men like General Scorr, who have the confidence of these regroes, to go among them and set them right on; the principal questions at issue in the present crisis. This much I can say without at all endorsing the wisdom or acknowledging the necessity of the Bureau; for many of the evils which we say General S. can cure, but for the presence of the Bureau would have no ex-

The fund appropriated by Congress for the bene fit of the South, and distributed by the Freedmen's Bureau, has afforded relief to many destitute familes in this State, black and white. I do not know that the office of almoner has ever been made subservient to further political purposes. I would only remark en passant there was a fine opportunity for it here. They who wield the loaves and the fishes have never failed to draw KEY WEST, September 17.—Mr. MEDLEY, the large crowds of followers after them. Of course I will not be understood to insinuate that there is the slightest connection between distributing rations of corn and bacon to the poor whites and needy blacks of ex-rebeldom and expecting the recipients of this charity to out their votes for their good Christian almoners. But it must be apparent that, in the hands of unprincipled persons, this power might be used for selfish and other than purely Christian or pairiotic purposes.

On the cars, also, that day (if was a faminday)

was the "heavy man" of one of your cotempora-ries—not he who "does" the leaders; the man I mean is one of weight, and fills a large place in the ---- office. The crops and the caterpillars, cotton and the country, occupied our attention during the brief period be remained on the train. On the cars rolled, past woods, and fields, and swamps; past huts, hove and houses; past ham-lets and villages, until in due time, 12 o'clock, the arrived at Branchville, which place I readily recog nized by the number of colored ladies who offered to the hungry traveller well-filled trays or waiters of moderately tempting provender. They who have money generally go into the Hotel, where good meals are always to be had at a dollar, I think. Before the war it used to be fifty cents only, and I really cannot see why they should not come down to that figure now. However, to return to the maumas. At Branchville they are and inviting-looking victuals. Their rates are moderate, but much higher than in "slavy times." A cup of what is called coffee, ten cents; hard boiled eggs, five for a quarter; a piece of chicken and a biscuit, twenty-five cents, pies ten ceuta apiece, etc., etc. Say what we will, we cannot claim to be a fast people. Here is Branchville, at the point of junction of two important railroads, that have been in operation for thirty years; yet Branchville is not

great city yet. The country around is well adapted for farming; there is every species of soil within a radius of four miles of the place, and almost every product of the temperate zones would flourish here, and repay culture. Still, in regard to the cotton crop. Weather clear and as I said before, Branchville is Branchville stillnot much different from what we have all known it for the last twenty-five years. Unless I am very much mistaken however, the next querter of a century will work divers changes in our good old State, and in the general march of progress, we

doubt not, even Branchville will receive an impetus and be found "marching on." Now that I have fairly started, I hope soon to get into my subject, and impart some of that information which, in my preface, I stated I had

and firm at \$1 15a1 20. Oats firm at 75c. Fork held at \$2.7 50, with but little demand. Bacon firm; Shoulders jobbing at 16c; Clear Rib Sides, 19to; Clear Sides, 19t

The German mail steamship Deutschland, which left Southampton on the 3d of September, arrived in New York on Saturday, bringing mall details of our cable dispatches to her day of sailing.

EUROPEAN NEWS PER STEAMER.

The Manchester Guardian says the week just ended was one of the most dull during the year. Many of the Oldham mills were to close for six days, and at Bolton there was a good deal of 'short time."
The Paris correspondent of the London Times

The stagnation in business at present in Paris s something extraordinary. Great industrial interprises, the public wealth, the supply of abor, by which the million must live, cannot hrive and progress without some guarantee for

thrive and progress without some guarantee for the future.

The Semaine Financiere of Paris says:
The bank of France shows what the country loses by a political situation which is not explained to it, but of which its instinct dreads the obscure consequences. The amount of specie in its coffers is 350,000,000. The portfolio hardly exceeds 450,000,000. In more prosperous times 400,000,000 of specie could lightly carry a portfolio of more than 700,000,000. Calculate what the country would gain by the circulation of 500,000,000 of metal now idle, and by the movement of work which would gain by the circulation of 300,000,000 of metal now idle, and by the movement of work which would represent the difference existing in the portfolio of the bank between the present sums of 450,000 and natural sum of 700,000,000.

The London Times, of the 2d September, speaking of Napoleon's recent speeches and position in Funday says:

Europe, says:
The first condition of autocracy is infallibility; the The first condition of autocracy is infallibility; the only apology for absolutism is uninterrupted good fortune. The mere acknowledgment of reverses, the mere allusion to "dark spots" on the horizon, is in itself a concession. Such are the difficulties with which, independent of his own instincts, and his uncle's traditions, the indiscretion of panegyrics has beset the path of the Third Napoleon. The perpetual unrest under which the Emperor's partisans describe him as laboring is, however, an evil of his own seeking. If, as they intimate, undivided power is so heavy a charge, he has always at hand the means of ridding himself of a part of it. His first step to restore public confidence should be to inspire the nation with self-reliance; and such a feeling will hardly spring up till the people are trusted with some control over their own destinies.

The People's Gazette, of Florence, mentions a

people are trusted with some control over their own destinies.

The People's Gazette, of Florence, mentions a rumor, according to which the King of Italy had reproached Garibaldi in friendly terms with his attempts against Rome, and pointing out to him the danger to the public peace and the tranquility of the nation which would be created by any further hostile effort. This language is said to have principally determined Garibaldi not to repeat the lamentable expedition of Aspromonte.

The Prussian press continued, on the subject of the interview at Salzburg, a system of unmeasured attacks on France and Austria.

The Paris Siecle observes that the non-execution of article five of the treaty of Prague, respecting the Danish districts of North Schleswig, still constitutes one of the dark spots signalized in the political horizon, not the gravest, but perhaps the one which menaces the storm the most imminent, adding, in conclusion:

dding, in conclusion: The Dano-German question has not ceased to The Dano-German question has not ceased to be one of the most serious embarrassments of the present situation. We have not forgotten what Lord Palmerston said, long before Missunde, Duppel, and the treaty of Gastein: "Schleswig-Holstein is the match that will set fire to Europe." That characteristic prediction of the celebrated statesman has only been too well realized, for Sadowa was the direct consequence of the war in the Duchies. Still, the question is not nearer to a solution now than four years ago, and the Schleswig match subsists as inflammable as ever.

Some Prussian officers have been sent to Warsaw to instruct Russian officers and sergeants in the handling of the needle-gun. In addition to the American breech-loading rifle adopted by the Russian army, the needle-gun is to be also introduced.

need.

The French Government has given an order for orty thousand hundred weight of Hungarian to-

bacco.

Kossuth has published another long letter, addressed to the electors at Waitzen, which fills seven columns of the Magyar Ujsag, the organ of the extreme left in Hungary. This manifesto is a pharaphrase of the one addressed to the electors of Jaszladab. Kossuth sees in his election "a proof Jaszladab. Kossuth sees in his election" and the principles to the control of th of Jasziadan. Rossuth sees in his election a proof that the people sympathize with the principles to which he has dedicated his life." The present state of affairs in Hungary, he attributes to the "skilfully propagated fear of Russia" and to the "confusion of ideas which has led people to believe that the Constitution of 1848 has really been restored."

The Paris Patrie asserts that Gen. Prim has been betrayed, and that the Spanish Government has obtained stone to his wherestone.

The Spanish Government has prohibited the entry into Spain of all foreign journals treating the insurrection from a point of view favorable to the

insurrection from a point of view favorable to the insurgents.

At the Council of Ministers, held in Constantinople, under the presidency of the Sultan, his Majesty spoke in favor of the construction of railways throughout the Turkish empire. The concession for a line to Belgrade was approved and granted to the Servian Company, and the only point to be settled is the State guarantee.

The English Admirality authorities at Liverpool were actively engaged in preparing the steam transports for the Abyssinian expenition. So far are the arrangements perfected that several of the larger class of steamers intended to run between Bombay and Abyssinia were to leave the Mersey for their destination in a tew days. It was believed in official circles, however, to be quite impossible

for their destination in a few days. It was believed in official circles, however, to be quite impossible to have the arrangements connected with the expedition completed in time to allow of active operations being undertaken in November.

The English Government instituted prosecutions against the leaders, both Orangemen and Roman Catholics, concorned in the recent party demonstrations in the North of Ireland.

Ernest Jones lectured September 2, in the round room in the Rotunds, Dublin, on political freedom. He was accompanied by Mr. Beales and a deputation of working men. The room was about half filled, and there was no enthusiasm. The O'Donoghue occupied the chair. The lecturer said he came to establish a perfect understanding between the English and the Irish people. He advocated residential manhood suffrage and vote by ballot.

ballot.

A telegram from Berlin says:

It is officially confirmed that the Prussian war sloops Horth; and Medusa are to sail for the Mediterranean for the protection of North German subjects. The sloop Augusta proceeds on a similar mission to Mexico.

Official dispatches from Madrid state that Contrers had crossed the French frontier, at Euchon, with his band of 500 men, who were all disarmed by the French authorities. The insurrection in Arsgon and Catalonia was at an end, and rumor of a rising at Vigo false, and the rest of the country was tranquil.

vas tranquil.

An official denial is given in St. Petersburg to a tatement of the Courrier Francais that a concen-ration of Russian troops had taken place on the lustrian frontier. There has been nothing beyond

has been in the course of construction for the last eighteen months, and which follows in the main the great road of the First Napoleon over the Mount Cenis pass, was successfully traversed on the 21st of Angust over its whole length of forty-eight miles by a locomotive engine.

Lord Brougham maintains his health and takes

Telegrams from India dated Calcutta, Angust 3, 8sys: Favorable accounts are received from the famine districts. The crops are thriving. Cholera still prevails in the northwest provinces of the Punjanb. Bengal is healthy and the harvest prospects are good pects are good.

Soventy native Christians are reported to be imprisoned at Najasaki, Japan, on account of their

FREEDMEN AND POLITICS.—On Saturday last the freedmen had a political mass meeting on the depot lot in this village. The meeting was harangued entirely by freedmen—Radical emissaries—Union

The main speech, though not exactly incendiary who were inflammatory in its character and its in-tended design and produced effect was incendiary, and calculated to make a wide breach and place ill cord, dissension and ill-feeling between the rates. Its legitimate effect was no make the blacks ook upon and hate the Southern whites as their

While white men who were present listened in While white men who were present listened in silence at the rhodomontade of ignorance, and could feel only contempt at such an exhibition of the "blind attempting to lead the blind," yet they could not but pity the poor dupes of ignorant blacks, who greedily drank in agrarian views and indendiary notions as good for them, the only end of which, however, will soon be to bring want of employment, sorrow and suffering to them. Visions of sitting, at a very early day, in Congress, conventions and legislatures, evidently haunts, rejoices, and makes crazy the minds of the ejoices, and makes crazy the minds of the

comes forward to instruct intelligence—when the party in power hoists the former and would depress the latter. Intelligence has never yet been ruled by ignorance, however, and we see no reason why it should be in future, unless intelligent men basely stultify themselves.—Laurensville Herald.

COLUMBIA BOARD OF TRADE.—This institution Columbia Board of Trade.—This institution was inaugurated on the 12th instant, and is now "in the full tide of successful experiment." The following named gentlemen comprise the officers and Directors of the Board:

President.—James G. Gibbes.

Tice President.—R. C. Shiver.

Secretary and Treasurer.—R. O'Neale. Jr.

Executive Committee.—Chairman, John Agnew.

**J. M. Blakely, T. E. Gregg, R. D. Senn, J. H.

Wells, J. Fisher, W. B. Stanley, R. N. Lowrance,

G. W. Bearden.

Wells, J. Fisher, W. B. Stanley, R. N. Lowrance, G. W. Bearden.
Our readws will notice in the above list the names of some of our oldest and most successful business men—men of eminent financial ability and strict commercial integrity. The arrangements they are making, and the facilities they intend to offer to planters and merchants in the up-country, will make Columbia the most desirable market for the sale or exchange of cotton and produce, as well as for the purchase of goods and plantation surplies.

plantation supplies.

We heard the other day of some gentlemen living above Columbia who were intending to get out their cotton and send it to Charleston. Others talk of sending to Augusta. Under the new regime, we presume that trade will be brought hero, and hope to see this city one of the best and liveliest markets in the country. What is there to prevent it?—Columbia Chronicle.

CHARLESTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1867.

FROM WASHINGTON. [Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.] THE WAR OFFICE—MR. GREELEY AND GEN. STEAD-MAN—THE EDITOR URECKNATED—INTERSTING CORRESPONDENCE—CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE—TEM-PERANCE IN WASHINGTON—EX-SENATOR COW-

AN, &C.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—About a month ago
Mr. Greeley printed an editorial in the Tribune.
based on a rumor by the telegraph that General
Steadman had been appointed Secretary of War.
In that article Mr. Greeley says:

"The appointment of Sleadman as Secretary of
War, monstrous and rideulous as it is intrinsically, is in perfect keeping with Mr. Johnson's
policy, which is always to choose the worst man
in the country for a given position. If he could
have found a successor to Mr. Stanton more obportions to the people, and less worthy of the office

have found a successor to Mr. Stanton more obnoxious to the people, and less worthy of the office than Steadman, he would have inevitably chosen him, but that was impossible. Steadman is the last man in the United States who ought to be Secretary of war," &c. .

Something over a year ago, when Gen. Steadman was named as the then probable successor of Mr. Stanton, Mr. Greeley wrote a letter to Mr. Johnson, a copy of which was retained by the triends of General Steadman, who delivered the papers to the President. That friend furnishes your correspondent with the following copy:

[Confidential.]

[Confidential.]

OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE,
New York, January 28, 1866.

DEAR SIR: The journalsgenerally say that Mr.
Stanton has tendered his resignation, and expects
soon to leave the War Department. Should this
be the case, I venture to suggest as his successor
Gen. James B. Steadman of Ohio, one of the
fravest and truest of our Inion volunteers, and a
capable, devoted patriot. Trusting you are aware
of his merits, I remain, yours,
HORACE GREELEY.
Hon. A. Johnson, President.

of his merits, I remain, yours,
HORACE GREELEY.
Hon. A. Johnson, President.
As it is very certain that General Steadman will again be urged for the pace of Secretary of War, and as it is even more that probable that he may yet be appointed to that office, the foregoing editorial and letters become interesting:
It is stated, upon appaintly reliable information, that Chief Justice Clase has written to the President sustaining the civil authorities in the indicial cases in North Carolina, out of which arose the conflict of authority between General Sickles and Marshal Goodloe.
Hon. Robert J. Walker is announced for a temperance speech in this city during the coming week. A regular temperance revival is going on here, and many persons of distinction have renounced allegiance to king alcohol. Temperance speeches were made to-day, simultaneously, in five different places, and were all largely attended.

tended.

There is no truth in the report telegraphed hence yesterday that Hon. Edgar A. Cowan, ex-Senator from Pennsylvania, has been, appointed Secretary of War. Mr. Covan does not seek and would not accept the office.

Mr. Callicot, Revenue Collector of the Third District of New York, was regularly suspended by the President yesterday upon charge of misconduct in office, regularly filed in the Treasury Department. W. S. Andrews, Second Deputy Collector, has been appointed to succeed *Mr. Callicot. DATA.

The Case of Gen. Fiz John Porter. HIS APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT FOR A NEW TRIAL The following is the application of Gen. Fitz John Porter to the President, asking that his case be reopened, and a new Cont. Martial ordered:

NEW YORK, January 14, 1867.

New York, January 14, 1867.

To His Executency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

Sir: I beg leave to respectfully represent that by Court-Martial convened in Washington City in 1862. I was sentenced "to be cashiered, and forever rendered incapable of hading office under the Government of the United States," and that, in addition to all the penalties attached to so severe a sentence, paraistent efforts have been made to fix those arising from the uncharged crime of treason. Seventeen years of my life have been spent in the army of the United States—years covering the active events of the Mexican war, and including the opening and most trying years of the rebellion. Intrusted at all times with duties of the greater

Intrusted at all times with duties of the greatest responsibilities, frequently performed at the peril of life, I can assert, without fear of denial, that up to the period of the presentation of the charges, no breath of suspicion had attached itself to a reputation which it had been as it still is my life's study to preserve unsuffled. I feel assured your Excellency will appreciate the motive that induces me to frankly say that, at so time from the presentation of the charges to the completion of the trial, did it occur to me that with such a record as my country had generally permitted me to make, could I by any court be addiged guilty of willfully appreciating the interests of that constant in its hour of the street and to whose assuration, history and

could I by any court's addiged guilty of willfully expecting the interests of that constant in its hour of peril and to whose reputation, history and welfare I was bound by every sentiment of patriotism, gratitude and interest.

Conscious of innocence, feeling that, whatever differences of opinion might arise upon other points, there would not and could not be any as to my faithfulness of purpose, I could not bring my mind to contemplate any other verdict than that of a speedy and honorable sequittal.

It is possible I may have committed an error, both as to the Court and myself, in thus assuming much that should have been set forth. I also feel assured that your Excellency will appreciate the motive that induces me to make reference to the events of my life while in my country's service. The vindication of my honer alone conpels me to do so in this paper, as in a previous one read to the Court.

The vindication of my honer alone conpels me to do so in this paper, as in a previous one read to the Court.

The verdict against me was found January, 1863, at a time of most unusual excitement. The country was environed with penls; distrust had seized upon many minds; errors of great magnitude had occurred; the press and the forum vied with each other in responding to a great and growing sentiment that an example should be find by which faithlessness or incompetency should be promptly dealt with. May I not now say with truth that it was my misfortune to be carged and tried at this—to me—most inopportune of periods?

I believe it is safe to say that much of the evidence adduced against me upon the trial would, in the light of the present full information upon the vital, and at that time necessarily disputed points, be either entirely changed or materially modified. Evidence of the most important character to me at that time, totally inaccessible to either the Court or myself, is now to be readily obtained, and in a form; and under circumstances brought together that admit of no dispute. Competent and disinterested persons, induding many of those who deemed my trial and londempation just, now concur in the completeness of the vindication which this "unconscious testimony" has given me.

Relyting on the justice of my Government, feel-

which this "unconscious testimony" has given me.

Relying on the justice of my Government, feeling assured that with the return of peace calm feelings would pravail, and knowing that from the very nature of the case and the surroundings time would, however, slowly to my impatient honor, prove the best arbiter, I have borne in altence and without complaint the burden of that sentence.

I have taken the liberty of inclosing herewith certain documents from able and intelligent writers, which bear upon my case.

It is useless to say more than that they bear unsolicited contribution so far as they go; and I believe the time is at hand when it is my duty to appeal to my Government for a revision of my

believe the time is at hand when it is my duty to appeal to my Government for a revision of my case, however nearly such a revision comes home to me and all I hold most ascred in my life.

It is a duty I owe also to the honored officers who bore testimony in my behalf; to my brave command, whose history has been imperishably written, and to my country, that no stain of injustice should be recorded against her.

My appeal is to your Excellency to appoint a court for the purpose of reconsidering the proceedings in my case, composed, as I trust it may be, of the best talent and most approved patriotism in the army.

the army.

I have every reason to believe that, with such a court now instituted, and with the full testimony now to be obtained, I can obtain the full and honorable acquittal I know I deserve, and which I shall ever seek at the hands of my country.

With high respect.

with high respect,

I am your obedient servant,

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

This petition is endorsed by the Hons. Henry
Wilson, John Sherman, Ira Harris, Horace Greeley, L. F. G. Foster, N. P. Banks, and A. G.

Curtin.

THE NEW YORK WORLD gives the following which is attracting considerable attention: "A public-spirited citizen of San Francisco proposed to raise \$100,000, of which he himself will give \$50,000, to establish a labor exchange in that city The object is to secure some place where employ ers will be sure to find workmen or laborers, and where the latter can go to obtain situations when out or work. This is an excellent idea, and on which ought to be reproduced in this city. The intelligence offices, so-called, are poor affairs, and some of them not over honest. There ought to be some headquarters for the hundreds of thousands of workmen and women who yearly come to this port in search of employment. A labor exchange would supply as important a want as a

corn, a real estate, or a merchants' exchange. It

would mitigate want and prevent a waste of time

and labor. Who will act in the matter? "THE COLLEGE YEAR of Yale began on Wednesday. There are 130 applications for admission to the freshman class. It is expected that the classes will not be so large as usual this year, owing to the strictness of the faculty." This is cheering news. It is certainly high time that old, well established institutions like Harvard and Yale, should raise their requirements to something like the European standard. We recollect our juvenile astonishment on reading in BRISTED'S "Five Years in an English University," that after he had graduated there, he was still unprepared to enter the lowest class in Cambridge University, in Eng-

North Carolina, and very deservedly the pet of all the good men and handsome women in Rip-Van-Winkle-dom, returned from Charleston on Saturday in company with his Excellency Gov. Orr. In the evening, an impromptu but pleasant interview took place at the residence of Col. L. D. Childs, between these gentlemen and Gen. Wade Hantpton, Hon. James G. Gibbes, and Major John S. Preston, Jr. It may be supposed that the "situation" was tolerably well reviewed.—Columbia Phoenix.

HEATY FORGERY ON A NEW YORK

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK MULETED OUT OF SEVEN THE NATIONAL CITY BANK MULETED OUT OF SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS—THE FORGER AN EXBAILROAD CONDUCTOR—ARREST OF THE CULIPRIT.
On the 11th of last July a gentlemanly-looking
man called at the National City Bank, of this city,
and presented a check for \$75,000, purporting to
have been signed by C. Vanderbilt, and payable to
the order of Hemy Keep, President of the New
York Central Railroad. On the back of the check
was the following indorsement:
ALBANK, July 8, 1867. ALBANY, July 8, 1867.

the order of Henry Keep, President of the New York Central Railroad. On the back of the check was the following indorsement:

ALBANY, July 8, 1867.

The American Express Company will collect and deliver at Albany.

President N. Y. C. R. R.

The man who presented the check stated that he was a messenger of the American Express Company, the Superintendent of which had sent him to have the check cashed, with a view of executing to the letter the orders of Mr. Keep. The signature C. Vanderbilt appearing gennine, the paying teller, Mr. Worth, unsuspicious as to the character of the man, paid over the full amount, \$75.000. Several days passed before the forgery was discovered.

On the 19th of Angust, Mr. Vanderbilt, in examining his checks drawn on the bank, discovered it, and the excitement that followed at the bank may be better imagined than described. The affair was immediately laid before Superintendent Kennedy, who placed the working up of the case in the hands of defective George Elder, who at once, on receiving his instructions, pushinself together to do whatever he could toward obtaining a clue to the whereabouts of the bold forger. First and foremost, owing to the artistic taste of the paying teller, he was provided with an excellent likeness of the "wanting one," executed with pen and ink, and furnished with this vade mecum, he started on his manœuverings. At Harlem he first struck his trail, where he discovered that the forger had purchased several valuable horses. Thence he traced him to Buffalo, under the names of Lewis, Depoyable and Matthews; thence to Chicago, and finally to a country place five miles distant from Blackberry station. There he was found to be luxuriating in plentifulness obtained by his ill-gotten moneys. He had purchased two farms, one for \$16,000 and another for \$9000, both of which he had heavily stocked, and had employed a large number of men to work them. In his barna were found forty very valuable horses and several teams, worth each from \$9000, both of which he he forger. But a

of the bully in his rugged countenance.

The friends of the forger were not idle so soon The friends of the forger were not idle so soon as the arrest of their chum was bruited about, and a few hours after his apprehension they sued out a habeas corpus in his favor, and made efforts to have it served on the officers. The latter were informed of their intention, and as quick as they could harness a team of horses they put the man in a wagon, and, at dead of night, dove rapidly out of Illinois, nor did they stop until they had reached Doyer station, Indians. Thence Detective Elder set out for this city, where he arrived safely with his prisoner resterday. The forger was confronted by the paying teller of the bank, Mr. Worth, on his arrival, and that gentleman fully identified thim as the man who had presented the forged check. The accused says that he was formerly a conductor on the Albany and Boston line and also on a Southern line. Before leaving Blackberry station Detective Elder had an attachment issued against the farms which the forger had purchased, so as to prevent their illegal transfer.

FREEDMAN KILLED.-We learn, without hearing the particulars, that a young freedman, bearing the name of George Dial, was shot and killed in his own yard, near Clinton, in this District, on Tuesday night last, by another freedman, one Bob Young, the same who made the Radical inflammatory harangue to the freedmen here on Saturday last. *Laurensville Heradz*.



ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE

MACULLAR, WILLIAMS & PARKER,

Manufacturers, Jobbers & Retailers

FINE AND MEDIUM

CLOTHING

WHOLESALE

RETAIL DEALERS GENTLEMEN'S

270 KING. CORNER OF HASEL STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

ALL HAIL TO THE CONQUEROR!

HOPE FOR THE DESPONDING INVALID. DEFER NOT THE USE OF

RODRIGUE'S ELIXIR SPECIFIC



MANY WHOSE DECLINING HEALTH, WHICH was precarious, and their recovery despaired στ, do now with grateful emanations to the All-Wise Disposer, offer heartfelt thanks for this timely remedy. During the errort time since its public introduction into use, the Originator has most happily realized her most sancuine expectations in manifestations issuing from all results.

In resorting to this remedy, the invalid can depend upon the safety of every article in its preparation, and while it accelerates the healthful reactions of each organ and vessel, the mind can be perfectly free from apprehension of any subtle ingredient being insinuated into its

lowest class in Cambridge University, in England.

Ind.

Personal.—Ex-Gov. Vance, the favorite son of North Carolina, and very deservedly the pet of all the composition.

The appetitie, which improves under its administration, is at liberty to indulge prudently the nativer nutriment is palatable, digestive and which composition more than proper to avoid exposure to tresh cold, no fear more than proper to avoid exposure to resh cold, no fear need be entertained of any liability under this course of need be entertained of any liability under this course of need be entertained of any liability under this course of need be entertained of any liability under this course of need be entertained of any liability under this course of need be entertained or any liability under this course of need be entertained or any liability under this course of need be entertained or any liability under this course of need be entertained or any liability under this course of need be entertained or any liability under this course of need be entertained or any liability under this course of need be entertained or any liability under this course of need be entertained or any liability under this course of need be entertained or any liability under this course of need be entertained or any liability under this course of need be entertained or any liability under this course of need be entertained or any liability under this course of need be entertained or any liability under this course of need to need the need to need need be entertained of any liability badlet this course of treatment to induce it. It is a plumint AROMATIC CORDIAL, quite agreeable to the taste, and as a lung revivityer and, balsam or health, it is distinguishing itself as without precedent, and we trust will, ose long, claim for faelf general acclamation for its unri-liked efficacy. For sale by the Proprietress, Mrs. CECILIA RODRI-GUE'S, northwest corner of MERTIKO AND SOCIETY STREETS, and principal Druggists.

PRICE SINGLE BOTTLE \$1.25.

April 2

DIED, in Ballard County, Kentucky, 30th July ultimo WILLIAM HENRY HARPER, aged 42 years, of thi

The Relatives, Friends and Acquaint. nces of Mr. and Mrs. James Lavyan, also Mr. Patrice LAFFAN, also Mrs. KENNEDY, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of the late Mr. JAMES LAFFAN, at the corner of Morris and Smith streets, at half-past Eight

o'clock, This Morning. SPECIAL NOTICES.

REGISTRATION-FINAL NOTICE-SIXTH ST. JAMES', GOOSE CREEK.-The Board of Registra ion for the above named Precinct will hold their fins Lists and to register any person who may have been preented from registration:

At Goose Creek Poll the 23d and 24th September. At Summerville Poll the 25th and 26th September. At Wassamasaw Poll the 28 and 30th September. The hours of sitting will be from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. LOUIS PINKERS,

Chairman Board of Registrars 6th Precinct. District of Berkeley. Parish St. James', Goose Creek.

September 18 * THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY NOTIFIES all parties who are indebted to the estate of MATTHIES. SEN, O'HARA & CO., Bankrupts, that if such indebtedness is not adjusted before the 15th day of October, 1867, egal proceedings to compel the same will be instituted. September 16 6 LOUIS MCLAIN. REGISTRATION-FINAL NOTICE .-

OURTH PRECANCT, WARDS No. 5 AND 7 AND 6 AND 8.—The Board of Registration for the above named Wards, in order to complete the registration of the same by the 19th inst., registration will be held at the Wash ington Engine House, Vanderhorst street, for Wards No. 6 and 8, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next, the 10th, 11th and 12th days of September, from 9 to 3 o'clock each day.

ollowing week, for Wards No. 5 and ", on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th, 18th and 19th September, from 9 to 3 o'clock each day, after which the books will positively be closed. The registration lists will be exposed for public exami

nation, viz: At the Eagle Engine House on Monday and Tuesday, the 23d and 24th inst., and at the Washington Engine House on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 25th, 26th and 27th September, from 11 to 2 o'clock each day, after which time, for two days, viz: Saturday, the 8th, and Monday, 30th September, the Board will revise and correct the lists, and register any person who may have been before prevented from registration. The said evision will take place at the Washington Engine House, from 11 to 2 o'clock each day.

NATH'L TYLEE, Senr., *

Chairman Board Registration 4th Precinc sept 5, 6, 10, 11, 17, 18, 25, 28 OFFICE DEPOT AND DISBURSING QUARTERMASTER, ATLANTA, Ga., September 3, 1867.
—Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office 11 12 M., Friday, September 20, 1867, at which time to 111 be opened, for supplying this Depot with the following amounts of FORAGE AND STRAW, viz:

360,000 pounds Oats. 455,000 pounds Hay, baled. 100,000 pounds Straw, baled. The Oats to be sound, free from chaff or dirt, and put up in good strong sacks of not less than two or more than four bushels per sack. The Hay and Straw to be

whole to be subject to such inspection as the Department

may direct.

Straw."

ement attached to EACH, and bear the endorseme two responsible persons who are willing to become sure ty for the bidder in the event of the contract being awardd to him. Proposals not complying with the requirements of this advertisement will be rejected. Delivery to commence within ten (10) days after notifiation of approval of contract, and continue at the rate of

to be delivered in cars upon the siding at the foot of Forsyth street, or at the Quartermaster's warehouse, Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga., as the Quartermaster may direct.
rroposaus for the delivery of one tained, or for each article separately.

not less than one-third of the whole amount per month,

Bidders are invited to be present or represented at the opening of the bids. Satisfactory evidence of loyalty of each successful bidder, and solvency of the persons offered as surety, will

The Government reserves the right to reject any and Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Proposals for the delivery of Forage and

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General R. Saxton, Chief

H. J. FARNSWORTH, 1st Lieut. Seth U. S. Infantry, A. A. Q. M., In charge of Depot, Soptember 7 10 NOTICE TO MARINERS .- CAPTAINS AND PILOTS wishing to anchor their vessels in Ashley River, are requested not to do so anywhere within direct range of the heads of the SAVANNAH RAILROAD WHARVES, on the Charleston and St. Andrew's side of the Ashley River; by which precaution, contact with the Submarine Telegraph Cable will be avoided.

S. C. TURNER, H. M. Harbor Master's Office, Charleston, February 6, 1866. February 7

WHEATON'S OINTMENT WILL CURE WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rhoum. WHEATON'S OIN'I MENT cures Old Sores.

Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents. All druggists sell it. WEERS & POTTEB, Boston, Proprietors. September 16

TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL, UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL, SAFE, CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR NEU-

RALGIA AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES. RALGIA AND ALL NERVOYS DISCISSION IN IT IS AN Unfailing remedy in all cases of Facial Neuralgia, often effecting a perfect cure in a single day. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its magic influence. Even the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general Nervous Derangements of many years' standing, affecting the entire system, are completely and permanently cured by it in a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost. It contains nothing injurious to the most delicate system, and can always be used with perfect safety. It is in constant use by the best physicians, who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval. Sent by mail on receipt of \$1 and two postage stamps. Sold

TURNER & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.-THIS

SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Ramedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 Barcley street, New York.

BEWARE OF A COUNTERFEIT.

December 10

"COSTAR'S" PREPARATIONS

3000 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks manufactured daily. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE " COSTAR'S" SALES DEPOT,

No. 482 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Where \$1, \$3 to \$6 sizes are put up for Families, Stores Ships, Boats, Public Institutions, &c., &c. It is taily wonderful the confidence that is now had in every form of Preparations that comes from "Costar's" Establishment

every form of Preparations that comes from "Costar's" EXTERMINATORS—For Rata, Mica, COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS—For Rata, Mica, Roaches, Ants, &c., &c. "Only infallible remedy known." Not dangerous to the human iamily." "Rats come out of their holes to die," &c. "COSTAR'S" "EED-BUG EXTERMINATOR—A liquid, put up in bottles, and never known to itsil. "COSTAR'S" ELECTRIO POWDER—For Moths in Furs and Woollens, is invaluable. Nothing can exceed it for power and efficacy. Destroys instantly all Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c., "COSTAR'S" BUCKTHORN SALVE—For Cuts, Burns, Wounds, Bruises, Bisken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Piles in all forms, Old Sores, Uicers, and all kinds of cutaneous infections. No family should be without it. It exceeds in efficacy all other Salves in use. "COSTAR'S" CORN SOLVENT—For Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c., and JUTINE SWEET AND ORANGE BLOS.

arts, &c. ... COSTAR'S" BITTER SWEET AND ORANGE BLOSwarts, ac.

"COSTAR'S" BITTER SWEET AND ORANGE BLOSSIMS—Beantifies the Completion, by giving to the skin
a soft and beautiful eshness and is lacomparably beyond anything now he use. Ladies of taste and position
regard it as an essential to the toilet. An unprecedented
regard it as an essential to the toilet. An unprecedented
regard it as an essential to the toilet. An unprecedented
regard it as an essential to the toilet. An unprecedented
regard it as an essential to the toilet. An universal Dinner
Pill (sugar-coated), and of extraordinary efficacy for Costiveness, all forms of Indigestion, Nervous and Sick
Headache. A Pill that is now rapidly superseding all
others.

"COSTAR'S" COUGH REMEDY—For Coughs, Colda.
Houseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and a transfer of Bronchial, and Diseases of the
Throat and Lougs.

Address
HEXHY H. COSTAR.

HENRY R. COSTAR. No. 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.

DOWLE & MOISE;

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

or street, opposite Charleston Botal. No. 151 Meeting street, opposite Charlest

PRICE FIVE CENTS

SPECIAL NOTICES. ST CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP MAN-HATTAN, from New York, are notified of her cargo be ng This Day discharged at Adger's South Whert. All goods on the Dock at sunset will be stored at risk and expense of owners. STREET BROTHERS & CO.,

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP SEA ULL, from Baltimore, are hereby notified that she is This Day discharging cargo at Pier No. 1 Union Wharves. all goods not taken away by sunset will remain on Whar t Consignee's risk. MORDECAI & CO., A YOUNG LADY RETURNING TO HER

country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In pisceot a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead twenty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upontaquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she used the CIECASSIAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable nequisition to any lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentlemen can improve their per-By its use any Lady or Gentlemen can improve tear per-sonal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature nerself is simple, yet unsurpass-ed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also heal-ing, cleaning and beautifying the akin and complexion. By its direct sction on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the sur-face as Nature intended it should be—clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price \$1, sent by Mail or Express, on re-

The only American Agents for the sale of the same.

with dispatch.

FOR GEORGETOWN.—THE FAST salling sloop JULIA DEAN, Geo. H. Watts Master, will leave Boye's Wharf on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the above port.

FOR BALTIMORE.

THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP SEAGULL,

FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C., POUCHING AT SOUTH ISLAND, WAV. ERLY, AND KEPTHETELD MILLS. THE STEAMER



FOR NORTH AND SOUTH EDIATO, ROCKVILLE AND WAY LAND-INGS. THE STRAMER ST. HELENA, CAPTAIN D. BOYLE.
WILL RECEIVE FREIGHT THIS DAY AT FERRY
WHARF, foot of Market street, and leave Priday, at
10 colocic R. M. Bansett, SHRINDS, SE 10 CHICKE A. M.
For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to

FOR NEW YORK:

THE SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP ALABAMA.

WILL LEAVE VANDERHORST'S
wharf on Saturday, Soptember 21, 1887,
at 12 o'clock M.
Bills Lading for signature must posiively be handed in by 10 o'clock of that day.
September 17
RAVENEL & CO.

STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP MANHATTAN, CAPTAIN W. S. WOODHULL,

East Bay.

AF For Fassage and all matters connected with the inward business of the Ships, apply to STREET BROTHERS & CO., No. 74 East Bay.

STREET BROTHERS & CO.,

COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,

Agents.

People's Mail Steamship Company.

WILL LEAVE NORTH ATLANTIO
Wharf, Thursday, September 19, at —
O'clock.
Line composed of Steamers "MONEKA" and "EMILY B. SOUDER."
JOHN & THEO. GETTY,
No. 48 East Bay.

THE STEAMER DICTATOR. 1000 TONS BURTHEN,

FOR PALATKA, FERNANDINA.

DICTATOR.

(1000 Tans Burthen) APTAIN L. M. COXETTER.

THROUGH TICKETS TO PLORIDA

SEMI-WEEKLY. VIA BEAUFORT AND HILTON HEAD.



STPANER PANNEE ONE OF THE ABOVE STEAMERS WILL LEAVE Charleston every Monday and Thursday Mornings, at 7 o'clock; and Savannah every Wednesday and Friday Mornings, at 4 o'clock. Touching at Blufton on Monday, trip from Charleston, and Wednesday, trip from Sayannah.

For reight or passage, apply to CLAGHORN & CUNNI

FULLER & LINE.

FULLER & LINE.

S.N. B.—THROUGH TICKETS soid at the office Agency in Charlesion to points on the Affantic an Railroad, and to Fernandina and point. on the River.

W. L. CLARK & CO., Chamists No. 3 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW YORK.—MERCHANTS.
Line.—The regular packet schooner JUNAS
SMITH having the larger portion cargo engaged
and going on board will receive balance and sail

For Freight engagements, apply to Master on September 17

N. P. DUTTON, COMMANDER. WILL SAIL FOR THE ABOVE PORT, FROM
Fier No. 4, Union Whatves, on Saturday, 21st
nst., at 12 o'clock.
For Freight or passage, apply to
OURTENAY & TRENHOLM,
September 18 September 18



WILL LEAVE BOYCE'S WHARF AS ABOYE, To Night, the 18th instant, at 8 o'clook. Returning will leave Georgetown on Thursday Afternoon, the 19th instant, at 5 o'clook.

All freight must be prepaid.

No freight received after 5 o'clook P. M.

For Freight or Passage, spuly to SHACKEL MEDIA & KELLY Agents. or Passage, apply to SHACKELFORD & KELLY, Agents, 1 No. 1 Boyce's Wharf.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE. ONE OF THE FAVORITE AND ELEGANT STRAM-SHIPS SARAGOSSA AND GRANADA, WILL LEAVE EVERY SATURDAY.

CAPT. LIMEBURNER,

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

WILL LEAVE FROM ADGER'S SOUTH WHARF on Saturday, September, 21, at 12 M.

All outward Freight engagements must be made at the office of COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, No. 44 East Bay.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

THE STEAMSHIP MONEKA; CAPTAIN MARSHMAN,

FOR SAVANNAH.

WILL LEAVE MIDDLE ATLANTIC
WHARF, every TUESDAY NIGHT, at
Induced clock, for that port.
For freight or passage, apply on
board or to the office of J. D. AIKEN & CC.,
September 12 CAPTAIN L. M. COXETTER.

JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL THE LAND. INGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S BIVER, VIA THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP

WIBL LEAVE MIDDLE ATLANTICE
WHARF, every TUESDAY NIGHT, at
WHARF, every TUESDAY NIGHT, at
you'clock, for the above places, connecting with the Georgia Contral Entired at
invannah, for Macon, Mobile and New Orleans,
All Freight must be paid here by shippers.
For Freight or Passage, apply on board or at the office
of
Sentember 12
Agents.

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM PACKET LINE

> WEEKLY. VIA BLUFFTON.

Savannah.

Freight received daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and stored free of charge.

All Way Freight, also Bluffton Wharding, minst be non-